

# IWATE

# Moving toward Reconstruction

A record of the reconstruction from 2011 to 2014  
after the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami

Rikuzentakata City  
The Miraculous Lone Pine Tree and the Bridge  
of Hope (Photo taken in October 2014)

- The Miraculous Lone Pine Tree

Of the 70,000 pine trees that once stood in Rikuzentakata, only one miraculously survived the tsunami. In June of 2013 it was restored as a symbol of the reconstruction.

- The Bridge of Hope

This 3km long suspension bridge holds a conveyor belt to clear away dirt while preparing sites for residential housing. Operations began in March of 2014, and what would normally take the dump trucks 10 years was reduced to just 14 months.

December 2014



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About Iwate

Watch movies from around the coast!

Look for this mark found throughout this pamphlet.  
You can view the videos using one of the methods below.



● On a computer  
→ Click the icon in the PDF or eBook file.

● On a pamphlet or PDF printout  
→ Use the “Junaio” app on your smartphone or tablet to scan the mark.

## Junaio – the free AR app



Install Junaio for iOS from the App Store, or for Android from Google Play. Launch the app, tap the scan button on the top right of the screen, and scan the mark on the page to play the video.

# Introduction

Three years and nine months have passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. On that day, our beloved hometowns were transformed in the blink of an eye, and 4,672 irreplaceable individuals lost their lives in Iwate. I offer my prayers for those who were lost. At present, 1,130 people are still missing, and I wish to extend my condolences to their families.

Looking back, we have come a long way in our reconstruction. In 2011, we handled emergency restoration and established a reconstruction plan. In 2012, we were able to dedicate ourselves to building a foundation for the reconstruction. Then in 2013, we accelerated our efforts into the next gear. And now, thanks to the united efforts of the people of Iwate, we have reached the phase of full-fledged reconstruction.

During this period, the prefectural government has been working on an unprecedented scale to honor the victims and the love they had for their communities, as well as protect the lives, education, and livelihood of survivors, and ensure their right to the pursuit of happiness.

This pamphlet is mainly focused on the progress made during the foundational period of the reconstruction (2011-2013) in Iwate.

We have been steadily reviving the region through the development of Reconstruction Roads, public housing for disaster survivors, and the vertical integration of primary, secondary, and tertiary industries utilizing local resources (sometimes called sixth sector industrialization). I feel that there are enormous possibilities in what we can accomplish going forward with the energy of the people of Iwate and

our strong relationships with supporters throughout Japan and the international community.

I hope that this publication will help people learn about the reconstruction in Iwate, and that people in Japan and throughout the world use this information to help respond to various natural disasters and advance reconstruction work wherever it is needed.

We are striving toward a renaissance on the Sanriku coast so badly hit by the disaster - to create a renewed Iwate and Sanriku community where people's lives are protected in harmonious coexistence with the ocean and the land.

To accomplish this, local municipalities, the prefecture, and the national government are united in supporting survivors and the disaster-affected areas with the help of various organizations inside and outside of Iwate. Together with the people of Iwate, we remain fully dedicated to the reconstruction and humbly request your continued understanding and support going forward.



December 11, 2014

Governor of Iwate

Takuya Tasso

達増 拓也



Governor's Message



# Disaster Damage and the Reconstruction Plan

## The Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami

(Data provided by the Iwate Disaster Countermeasures Headquarters)

- **Formal name**  
(Date and time of occurrence) Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami (March 11, 2011 (Fri) 2:46 p.m.)  
\*The national government calls it "the Great East Japan Earthquake" but Iwate has designated it "the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami."
- **Epicenter** Off the shore of Sanriku, roughly 130km east southeast of the Oshika Peninsula.  
(latitude 38°06.2', longitude 142°51.6')
- **Epicenter depth and magnitude** 24km, magnitude 9.0 (moment magnitude)
- **Maximum seismic intensity in Iwate** Intensity of 6 (lower): Ofunato City, Kamaishi City, Takizawa Village, Yahaba Town, Hanamaki City, Ichinoseki City, Oshu City, and Fujisawa Town  
\*Seismic intensity is a Japanese earthquake scale, ranging from 0-7.
- **Largest wave of the tsunami** [Miyako] 3/11 3:26 p.m.: over 8.5 meters [Kamaishi] 3/11 3:21 p.m.: over 4.2 meters  
[Ofunato] 3/11 3:18 p.m.: over 8 meters [Kuji Harbor] 8.6 meters (estimation)

Miyako City on March 11, 2011



Kuji City



Noda Village



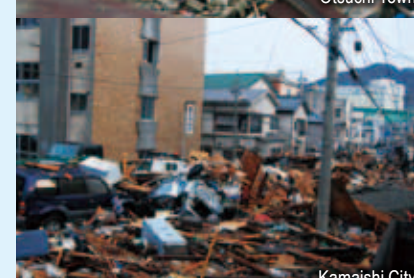
Tanohata Village



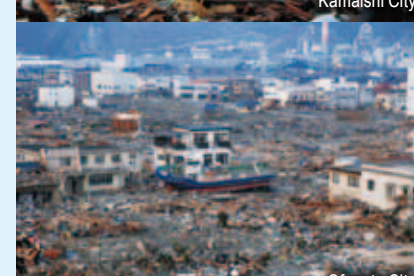
Yamada Town



Otsuchi Town



Kamaishi City



Ofunato City



Rikuzentakata City

## Casualties and Damage in Iwate

Highest mark left by tsunami – number of casualties and people missing – number of buildings destroyed

(As of November 30, 2014)

**Hirono Town** Highest mark left by tsunami: Hirono, north coast of Kuji, 12 meters  
Buildings destroyed: **26**

**Kuji City** Highest mark left by tsunami: Kuji Bay, 13.7 meters  
Casualties: **2**, Missing: **2**  
Buildings destroyed: **278**

**Iwaizumi Town** Highest mark left by tsunami: Iwaizumi Coast, 20.2 meters  
Casualties: **7**  
Buildings destroyed: **200**

**Otsuchi Town** Highest mark left by tsunami: Otsuchi Bay, 15.1 meters  
Casualties: **803**, Missing: **427**  
Buildings destroyed: **3,717**

**Kamaishi City** Highest mark left by tsunami: Ryoishi Bay, 22.6 meters  
Casualties: **888**, Missing: **152**  
Buildings destroyed: **3,655**

**Inland areas**  
Missing: **5**  
Buildings destroyed: **1,844**

**Iwate totals**  
Casualties: **4,672**  
Missing: **1,130**  
Buildings destroyed: **25,716**

**Noda Village** Highest mark left by tsunami: Noda Bay, 21.4 meters  
Casualties: **38**  
Buildings destroyed: **479**

**Fudai Village** Highest mark left by tsunami: Fudai Coast, 18.4 meters  
Missing: **1**

**Tanohata Village** Highest mark left by tsunami: Tanohata Coast, 23 meters  
Casualties: **14**, Missing: **15**  
Buildings destroyed: **270**

**Miyako City** Highest mark left by tsunami: Omoe Coast, 21.8 meters  
Casualties: **420**, Missing: **94**  
Buildings destroyed: **4,098**

**Yamada Town** Highest mark left by tsunami: Funakoshi Bay, 19 meters  
Casualties: **604**, Missing: **148**  
Buildings destroyed: **3,167**

**Ofunato City** Highest mark left by tsunami: Ryori Bay, 23.8 meters  
Casualties: **340**, Missing: **79**  
Buildings destroyed: **3,937**

**Rikuzentakata City** Highest mark left by tsunami: Hirola Bay, 18.3 meters  
Casualties: **1,556**, Missing: **207**  
Buildings destroyed: **4,045**

\*Casualties only refer to those who died directly from the disaster (data from Iwate Prefectural Police)  
\*Number of buildings destroyed includes both buildings completely and partially destroyed.  
\*The highest mark left by tsunami is the height measured near an embankment (See the section on the height of coastal embankments along Iwate's coast).

### ○Damage to industries (As of November 25, 2011)

- Agriculture and Forestry: 98.4 billion yen
- Fisheries, Fishing ports: 564.9 billion yen
- Commerce and Industry: 133.5 billion yen
- Tourism (lodging facilities): 32.6 billion yen
- Total: **829.4 billion yen**

### ○Damage to public works facilities (As of July 25, 2011)

- Rivers, coasts, and roads: 172.3 billion yen
- Park facilities: 40.5 billion yen
- Port-related facilities: 44.5 billion yen
- Total: **257.3 billion yen**

### ○Composition of land flooded by the tsunami

Rice fields	Other agricultural use	Forests	Buildings
17%	4%	9%	34%

(Source: the Geographical Survey Institute's "Land Area by Usage in the Tsunami Inundation Area" report from April 18, 2011.)

### ○Estimated value and rate of damage to capital stock

(unit: 1 billion yen)


		Estimated value of capital stock A	Estimated value of damage to capital stock					Rate of damage B/A	GDP C	Value of damage as a percentage of GDP B/C
			Societal infrastructure	Residences	Manufacturing industry	Other	Total B			
Iwate	Inland areas	26,369	457	22	64	211	754	2.9%	4,255	1 year's worth
	Coastal areas	7,449	1,943	607	191	781	3,522	47.3%		
	Total	33,818	2,400	629	255	992	4,276	12.6%		

\*Estimates of damage to capital stock and rates of damage are taken from data by the Development Bank of Japan (April 28, 2011)

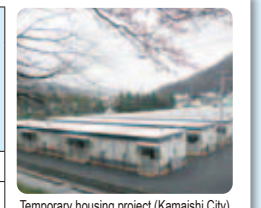
\*GDP value taken from the 2009 Prefectural Economic Calculation (Cabinet Office Economic and Social Research Institute System of National Accounts – February 29, 2012)

### ○People living in temporary housing (As of October 31, 2014)

	Temporary housing and similar residences					Total
	Temporary modular housing	Subsidized temporary housing				
		Privately rented housing	Employment housing	Public housing	Total subsidized temporary housing	
Number of buildings	10,637	1,836	529	127	2,492	13,129
Number of people	23,201	4,535	1,606	348	6,489	29,690



Temporary housing project (Kamachi City)



Temporary housing project (Kamaishi City)

## The Reconstruction Plan for the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in Iwate

In order to overcome the disaster and make a strong recovery in Iwate, the Reconstruction Plan was drawn up on August 11, 2011 as a blueprint for the future of the area.

Following this plan, we will create a safe and desirable place to live where we will strive to never again lose lives to a tsunami.

**Vision** A renewed Iwate and Sanriku community where people's lives are protected in harmonious coexistence with the ocean and the land

Period of effect: The eight years from 2011 to 2018.

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
The Reconstruction Plan for the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in Iwate							
Basic reconstruction plan (2011 – 2018)							
Reconstruction implementation plan							
[Phase 1] Foundational reconstruction period [2011-2013]		[Phase 2] Full-fledged reconstruction period [2014-2016]			[Phase 3] Period leading to further development [2017-2018]		
This phase is dedicated to emergency restoration efforts that are the first step of the reconstruction, as well as form a base for the full-fledged reconstruction work to come.		This phase will see full-fledged reconstruction work including the completion of town planning, housing reconstruction, the restoration of a stable lifestyle for survivors, and the recovery of fisheries and other local industries.			Not just limited to disaster recovery, this phase will include an expansion of efforts to create a new sustainable Sanriku for the future.		

Contact: Reconstruction Promotion Division, Reconstruction Bureau Phone: 019-629-6945



# The Foundational Period of the Reconstruction (2011-2013)



Rikuzentakata City (May 2014)

## Ensuring Safety

### Processing disaster waste

Estimated 5.253 million tons of disaster waste

Waste processed: 5.837 million tons **111%**

(Completed in March 2014)

### Restoring and developing coastal protection facilities

Planned number of locations: 134

Completed: 22

16% In progress: 62% Not yet started: 22%

### Extensions to Reconstruction Roads

Planned extensions: 393km

Already in use: 123km **31%** Under construction: 60% Not yet started: 9%



Ground-breaking ceremony for the Sanriku coastal road between Fudai-Kuji (June 2013)



Sorting disaster waste (Kamaishi City - October 2013)



Kuji fishing port restoration work (Kuji City - September 2013)

### Improvements to buildings, parks, and other non-infrastructure facilities

Number of locations: 158

Completed: 22

14% In progress: 48% Not yet started: 38%

### Lots allocated for housing

Planned number of housing lots: 8,291

Completed: 251

3% In progress: 85% Not yet started: 12%



Residential development work for a fishing settlement (Miyako City - January 2014)

## Rebuilding Lives

### People living in temporary housing

(including subsidized housing) Peak period: (October 2011) 43,738 people

Moved out: 24% Still in residence: 33,190 people **76%**

### Public housing for disaster survivors

Planned units: 5,969

Completed: 574

10% Under construction: 21% Not yet started: 69%

### Requests for additional monetary support through the life-rebuilding system for survivors

Monetary support requests: 23,155

Additional monetary support requests: 7,906

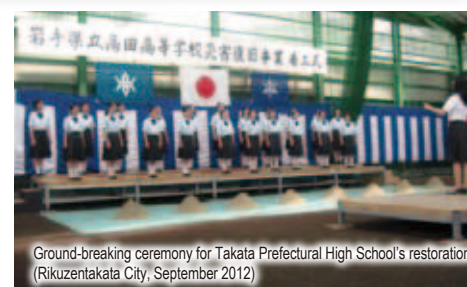
34% Initial requests only: 66%



Temporary housing under construction (Noda Village, April 2011)



Public housing for survivors in Hirono Town's Yagikita district (Completed in July 2013)



Ground-breaking ceremony for Takata Prefectural High School's restoration (Rikuzentakata City, September 2012)

### Medical facilities (coastal area)

217 facilities (90% of the number before the disaster)

Newly constructed or rebuilt: 195 facilities **90%** Not rebuilt yet: 10%

\*These are institutions providing medical services in their own building or in temporary facilities (hospitals, medical clinics, dental clinics).

### Restoration of public school facilities (coastal area)

Schools affected by the disaster: 86 schools

Completed: 67 facilities **78%** Under construction: 19 schools **22%**

### Restoration of public cultural facilities and gymnasiums

Facilities affected by the disaster: 70 facilities

Completed: 44 facilities **63%** Under construction: 2 facilities **3%** Not yet started: 24 facilities **34%**

## Regenerating Industries

### Catch levels at local fish markets

The three years prior to the disaster (2008-2010) averaged 169,627 tons

2013: 108,320 tons **64%**

### Catch levels of human-raised fish and other marine life

The three years prior to the disaster (2008-2010) averaged 47,692 tons

2013: 28,170 tons **59%**

### Recovered farmland

Target area to be recovered: 450ha

Under renovation: 49ha

Completed: 401ha **89%**

**11%**

(As of April 30, 2014)



Stationary net fishing boat provided by an initiative that restores and supports shared fishing boats



Rice harvesting on land developed by a project that restored and readjusted farmlands (Rikuzentakata City, September 2014)

### Disaster-affected workplaces that have restarted operations

Workplaces: 1,778

Workplaces that have not yet resumed work: 422

Workplaces that have partially or fully restarted operations: 1,356 **76%**

**24%**

(As of February 1, 2014)

### Performance (sales) in disaster-affected workplaces

Workplaces: 1,778

The same level or better than before the disaster: 675 workplaces

Workplaces that either have not resumed operations or have less sales than before the disaster: 1,103

**38%**

**62%**

(As of February 1, 2014)

### Visits to main tourist destinations

Prior to the disaster (2010): 4,703,000 visits

2013: 5,285,000 visits **112%**

\*14 main tourist destinations in Iwate were surveyed.



Kosode Coast (Kuji City)



# Support from Abroad

## Foreign volunteer groups

Thank you, TOMODACHI

Many aid groups from other countries came to assist in the disaster-affected areas. In Iwate, many people (and dogs) from aid groups in the United States, the United Kingdom, and China came to engage in relief activities in Ofunato and Kamaishi. On top of that, the United States military mobilized immediately following the disaster to help out. They called it “Operation TOMODACHI,” using the word for “friend” in Japanese. At its peak, there were 24,500 people, 24 ships, and 189 airplanes and helicopters providing support in the disaster-affected areas.



Foreign aid groups (Ofunato City – March 2011)

Teams of aid workers and specialists from foreign countries, regions, and international organizations			
Country or region	Team composition	Arrival date	Area active
United States	Rescue team: 144 Fairfax (USAR) team Los Angeles (USAR) team Rescue dogs from both teams: 12	March 13	Ofunato City Kamaishi City
China	Rescue personnel: 15	March 13	Ofunato City
United Kingdom	Rescue workers: 69 Rescue dogs: 2	March 13	Ofunato City Kamaishi City
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	Logistical support personnel: 25	March 15	Within Iwate Prefecture, etc.
Philippines	Medical aid team: 3	June 28	Within Iwate Prefecture, etc.

(Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs website as of January 30, 2012)

## Supporting the restoration of the Sanriku Railway

All lines reopened with the support of Kuwait

In 2011, the government of Kuwait donated 5 million barrels of crude oil to support the reconstruction of the affected areas in the wake of the disaster. That resulted in 8.4 billion yen of aid money coming to Iwate through the Japanese Red Cross. In Iwate, this aid money was used to fund new cars and station buildings for the Sanriku Railway to reopen all lines in the disaster-affected areas by April of 2014. The Sanriku Railway plays an important role as basic transportation in the coastal area of Iwate, and also forms a foundation for tourism and local development.



Commemorating a special memorial train for the reopening of all routes on the South Rias line of the Sanriku Railway (Ofunato City, April 2014)

## Relief supplies delivered from abroad

Support from the international community to evacuation centers on the coast

It started in France: just 6 days after the disaster they sent 8,000 blankets to Iwate. Countries all over the world started sending food and beverages, toilet paper, face masks, portable toilets, and other supplies needed for daily life in evacuation shelters.



Relief supplies delivered to the disaster-affected area. (Noda Village, March 2011)

## Supporting children in the disaster-affected area

For their hopes, dreams, and future

Tsunami-devastated daycare centers and kindergartens in Yamada Town and Otsuchi Town were able to rebuild thanks to funds provided by the Taiwanese Red Cross and the German state of Rhineland-Palatinate, which Iwate has maintained friendly ties with since 1999. International relief funds are building a future for children in the disaster-affected areas. Projects have included Poland’s “Solidarity Bridge Project,” and the Kuwaiti government’s funding of the restoration of private schools and the Iwate Children’s Care Center.



Daycare center built with international donations (Otsuchi Town, August 2014)

## Preparing public facilities

Supporting the improvement of welfare and daily life on the coast

Support from the Singapore Red Cross funded the Taro Support Center in Miyako City, where elderly residents of temporary housing receive care and health checkups. This support is also expected to invigorate the local community in Rikuzentakata City, where they are developing a community hall. Also, the “Berlin House” public hall was built in Rikuzentakata City with support from the Japanese-German Center Berlin. This facility is being used as an exchange base for the reconstruction. Foreign support is funding public facilities in disaster-affected areas and improving people’s lives and welfare.



Rikuzentakata Community Hall (Layout image)

## Support through culture and art

Exchange with the Louvre

In 2012, the Louvre Museum brought 23 art pieces in a traveling exhibition called “Message from the Louvre: Encounter.” This marked the beginning of a relationship between Iwate and the Louvre. We have received continuous support for the “Art Caravan,” an exhibition which travels throughout Iwate led by museum curators in hopes to reach out to local residents. In 2013, Joe and Etsuko Price, well-known collectors of Edo-era paintings, displayed their exhibit, “Jakuchu’s here! – The joy and beauty of Edo period painting from the Price Collection.” Various culture and art initiatives have bolstered the spirits of the disaster-affected area.



A curator of the Louvre (Kamaishi City, August 2014)



# Main Initiatives So Far



All routes reopened on the Sanriku Railway North Rias Line (April 2014)

1

## Disaster Risk Reduction for Communities



Miyako Sports Park, Akamae district, Miyako City in November 2011



Same location in August 2013

## Disposing waste and debris

About 5,840,000 tons (13 years worth of domestic waste in Iwate) was disposed of

The earthquake and tsunami left 5,840,000 tons of waste in its wake. With the cooperation of local governments in Iwate and throughout Japan and the assistance of individuals and local residents, we were able to finish disposal work in March of 2014.

Where disaster waste was transported	
Aomori	61,004 tons
Miyagi	4,326 tons
Akita	37,538 tons
Yamagata	77,688 tons
Fukushima	12,131 tons
Gunma	7,673 tons
Saitama	1,109 tons
Tokyo	106,007 tons
Kanagawa	162 tons
Niigata	294 tons
Toyama	1,256 tons
Ishikawa	1,961 tons
Fukui	6 tons
Shizuoka	3,207 tons
Osaka	15,299 tons
<b>Total</b>	<b>329,661 tons</b> (15 prefectures)

## Restoring and developing coastal protection facilities

Restoring and developing tidal walls and water gates to revitalize the community

Our first step was to immediately build temporary tidal walls in areas where the original walls were damaged and at risk of high tides. A group of specialists in tsunami, city planning, and earthquakes came together to form the "Iwate Tsunami and Disaster Prevention Expert Committee". They discussed the direction of the community revitalization efforts and studied the placement and height of the tidal walls based on scientific and technological knowledge. By October of 2011 they had divided the coastal area of Iwate into 24 sections and announced proper heights and other specifications for the tidal walls.

Additionally, voluntary negotiations were held to appropriate commercial land in order to rapidly deploy coastal protection facilities. We utilized factory products to minimize construction time and mitigate a lack of resources.

As a result, of the 134 locations that require restoration and development, 105 are now under construction and 22 were completed as of the end of 2013.

Setting the height of tidal walls (JPN only) > <http://www.pref.iwate.jp/kasensabou/kasen/fukkyuu/008326.html>

### Restoration work on the coast of Takata district, Rikuzentakata City



Before the disaster (March 2010)



Right after the disaster



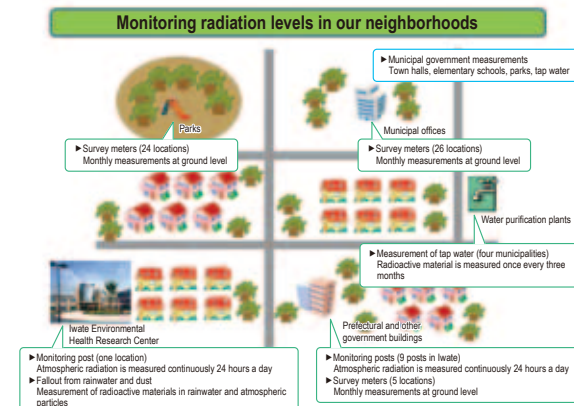
At the end of March 2014

## Testing radiation levels in the environment

Results of the tests are displayed in real time

We measure 10 areas around the prefecture to monitor radiation levels in our neighborhoods, and radioactive particles in the atmosphere, rain, snow, groundwater, and agricultural, forestry, and fishery products. These results are published online.

Information on radiation (JPN only) > <http://www.pref.iwate.jp/houshasen/>



Reading survey meter measurements

## Supporting renewable energy

Creating local communities that can defend against disaster

In a disaster, fire departments and hospitals become bases for damage control, schools and community centers become evacuation shelters, and they all need power. We are proceeding with the installation of solar power and storage batteries in these municipal centers. Solar-powered street lights are also being installed.

We are also supporting the introduction of solar-powered lighting for fire escapes, small wind power systems for temporary housing projects, and other small-scale green energy projects in public facilities.



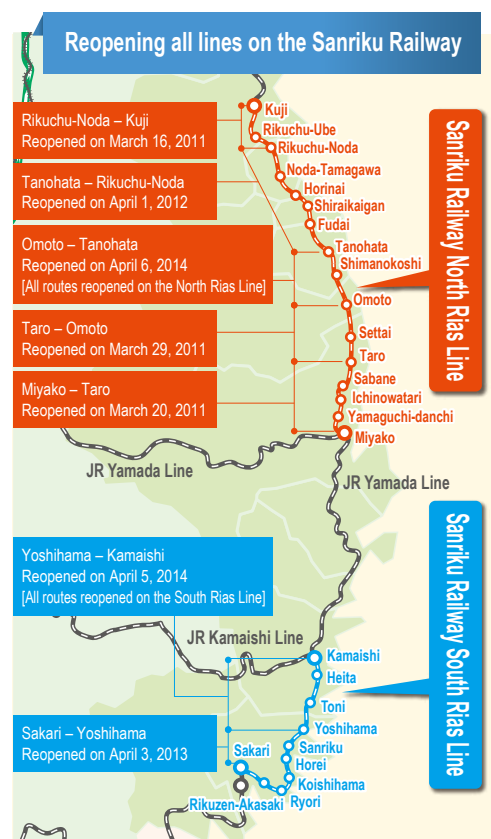
Solar power generator at a daycare center (Noda Village)



Solar power generator installed on the roof of a government building (Hirono Town)



## Transportation Network



## Restoring the Sanriku Railway

The railway was completely reopened in April of 2014, making news nationwide

The tsunami damaged a total of 317 places on the Sanriku Railway including bridges, rails, and station buildings. None of the train lines were running, but with the support of numerous companies, groups, and individuals, all lines were reopened by April of 2014.

The Sanriku Railway appeared in “Ama-chan,” a NHK serial TV drama that aired during 2013, and garnered nationwide attention.



Tracks washed away by the tsunami (Tanohata Village, March 2011)



A special memorial train sets off, celebrating the reopening of all routes on the South Rias line. (Ofunato City, April 5, 2014)

## Developing Sanriku Reconstruction Roads

Building roads at an unprecedented speed to move towards restoration

In order to build a disaster-resistant road network, we have developed Reconstruction Roads which include north-south roads on the Sanriku coast and arterial high-standard highways that connect the inland and coastal areas. We have also built Reconstruction Support Roads, which are east-west roads that run between municipalities in coastal and inland areas, as well as Reconstruction-related Roads that provide access to disaster protection centers.

By the end of 2013, five sections (43.2km) of Reconstruction Roads were accessible, and development of the remaining sections is proceeding at a breathtaking pace.



November 4, 2013: Ground-breaking ceremony for the Kamaishi-Hanamaki Highway (Kamaishi – Kamaishinishi)



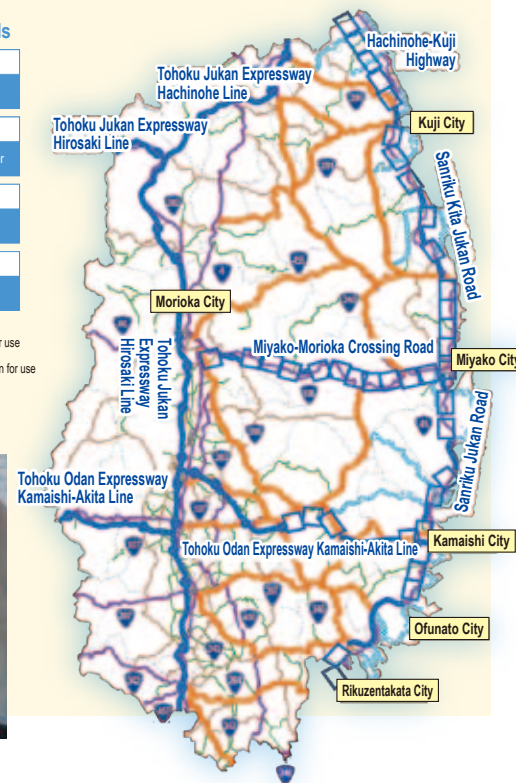
March 23, 2014  
Opening ceremony of the Takata section of the Sanriku Coast Road

### Reconstruction Roads in Iwate

#### Effects of the Reconstruction Roads

<b>Reducing transportation time</b>
It is now faster to travel between inland and coastal municipalities.
<b>Ensuring disaster-resistant roads</b>
Traffic can flow safely and securely even during a disaster
<b>Reducing traffic jams</b>
Traffic is better dispersed, and traffic jams are expected to be reduced
<b>Other impacts</b>
A decrease in travel costs and traffic accidents and increase in travel comfort

Reconstruction Roads	■ Sectors open for use
Reconstruction Support Roads	■ Sectors not open for use
Reconstruction-related Roads	■



## Education and Culture



Field trip to the disaster-affected areas (May 2012)



Viewing an educational DVD on disaster prevention (June 2014)

## Support through art and culture

Making children happy through the power of art and culture

In support of the reconstruction, there have been workshops led by curators from the Louvre, and staff from the Prefectural Art Museum have made an “Art Caravan Project” to provide an opportunity to experience fine arts.

Another project has been held at elementary and middle schools in the disaster-affected areas: “Educating Children with Art and Culture” sends out artists to perform music, puppet theater, and plays.



Kiyosato Field Ballet

## Reviving local communities by preserving archeological assets

Teaching historical values in tandem with disaster reconstruction

In conjunction with the many projects held under the Reconstruction Plan, we are ramping up excavation of various historical ruins in the area. With the increased number of support workers and staff from all over Japan, we are able to examine them quickly so they do not hinder the reconstruction.

Furthermore, we have held small classes at excavated ruins in reconstruction sites. With the cooperation of local Board of Education members, we work to share information on the historical value of these sites with the community.



A lecture at an excavation site (Otsuchi Town)

## Iwate Learning Hope Fund

For the lives and education of children

The Iwate Learning Hope Fund was established to support the living conditions and education of children that have been affected by the disaster. We are accepting donations from people all over Japan and abroad.

We have already received 14,081 donations for a total of seven billion yen (as of October 2014). It is being used for scholarships for orphans, textbooks for high school students, and fees for school club activities and outings. It will continue to provide support to children in disaster-affected areas for many years to come.

Contact: Reconstruction Promotion Division, Reconstruction Bureau Phone: 019-629-6922

## Teaching about the reconstruction in Iwate

The lessons learned from the disaster have been distilled into three educational principles: to live, to get involved, and to get prepared

An education program called “Reconstruction Education in Iwate” is promoting these three educational principles learned from the tsunami at all of the public elementary and middle schools, national high schools, and special support schools in Iwate. We want to raise young people that support the reconstruction and further development, and love their hometown.

Different schools require different teaching methods, such as supplementary reading materials and disaster prevention DVDs. These teach the students the three educational principles so that the disaster does not fade from memory.

### Lessons from the disaster - Three principles

- ◆ **To Live** – A person's life and soul  
The disaster taught us to cherish our life, soul, and bodily and mental health.
- ◆ **To Get Involved** – with people and communities  
The disaster taught us the importance of relationships with others, community building, and social involvement.
- ◆ **To Be Prepared** – disaster prevention and safety  
The disaster taught us to learn more about natural disasters, disaster prevention, and safety.



Supplementary reading materials (For 1st to 3rd grade students)

Contact: Iwate Reconstruction Education, Board of Education Office Phone: 019-629-6147  
Educational materials (DVDs) on disaster prevention – General Affairs Department, Disaster Prevention Office Phone: 019-629-5155





Public housing for survivors, building #1 in Monzen, Noda Village  
(completed on March 25, 2013)



Public housing for survivors in Heita, Kamaishi City  
(completed on January 24, 2015)

## Energizing the communities in temporary housing

### Building a system of mutual support

Municipalities, NPOs, and volunteers are working together to provide life counselors and support staff that personally visit survivors. They also provide support to safety patrol activities and counseling in order to build a system of mutual support in temporary housing projects.

Additionally, NPOs and the Social Welfare Council are developing the community in temporary housing areas with activities like tea parties to provide places where residents can casually gather.



Social activity at a meeting hall in a temporary housing building

## Social gathering for evacuees from outside Iwate

### Reaching out to those far away from home

Around 1,700 Iwateans (as of October 2014) have relocated to other prefectures due to the disaster.

In Iwate, Reconstruction Bureau staff provide information, consultations, and meet-ups to these people, sponsored by the local governments and support groups in their new homes.



Meet-up for evacuees who left Iwate

Location and number of evacuees from Iwate	
Location	Number
Hokkaido, Tohoku	449
Kanto	869
Chubu	164
Kinki	96
Chugoku, Shikoku	56
Kyushu, Okinawa	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,713</b>

(As of October 31, 2014)

(For reference) Location and number of evacuees to inland Iwate			
Municipality	Number	Municipality	Number
Morioka City	1,161	Kuzumaki Town	4
Hanamaki City	412	Iwate Town	2
Kitakami City	435	Shiwa Town	196
Tono City	252	Yahaba Town	105
Ichinoseki City	456	Nishiwaga Town	3
Ninohe City	22	Kanegasaki Town	21
Hachimantai City	7	Hirazumi Town	10
Oshu City	178	Sumita Town	194
Takizawa City	203	Karumai Town	3
Shizukuishi Town	33	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,697</b>

(As of October 31, 2014)

## Supporting the development of public housing and rebuilding residences

### Permanent housing for survivors

The Iwate Residence Reconstruction Plan was established in October of 2011 to provide permanent housing to those who lost their homes. We are engaged in the development of disaster public housing and supporting the reconstruction of private homes as well as supporting people in rental properties.

Part of this is a plan to develop almost 6,000 units of public housing in a cooperative effort between the prefecture and 12 municipalities. We are also collaborating with municipalities to subsidize those who are rebuilding private homes.

Public housing units by municipality		
Municipality	Planned units	Completed units
Hirono Town	4	4
Kuji City	11	11
Noda Village	100	33
Tanohata Village	63	43
Iwaizumi Town	51	51
Miyako City	793	52
Yamada Town	777	72
Otsuchi Town	980	148
Kamaishi City	1,342	237
Ofunato City	801	128
Rikuzentakata City	1,000	120
Ichinoseki City	24	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,946</b>	<b>899</b>

(As of October 31, 2014)

Current state of public housing for survivors (JPN only) > <http://www.pref.iwate.jp/kenchiku/saigai/kouei/009718.html>

Repairing and rebuilding private residences (JPN only) > <http://www.pref.iwate.jp/kenchiku/saigai/saiken/index.html>

## A guidebook for a safe and comfortable life

### Contact information for counseling and support in rebuilding lives, all in one tome

We have been distributing this guidebook of all the contact information needed for rebuilding lives (consultations and support-related operations) since November 2011. In an easy-to-understand format, the guidebook can be used by survivors to solve any problems or worries that they have.

The guidebook was delivered to all people affected by the disaster. Additionally, the newest edition (published in July of 2014) has audio codes on all pages for people who are visually-impaired.

Guidebook for a Safe and Comfortable Life (JPN only) > <http://www.pref.iwate.jp/saiken/jouhou/18239/001820.html>

Contact: Rebuilding Lives Division, Reconstruction Bureau Phone: 019-629-6926



Guidebook for a Safe and Comfortable Life  
(2014 Edition)

## Building a registry of survivors

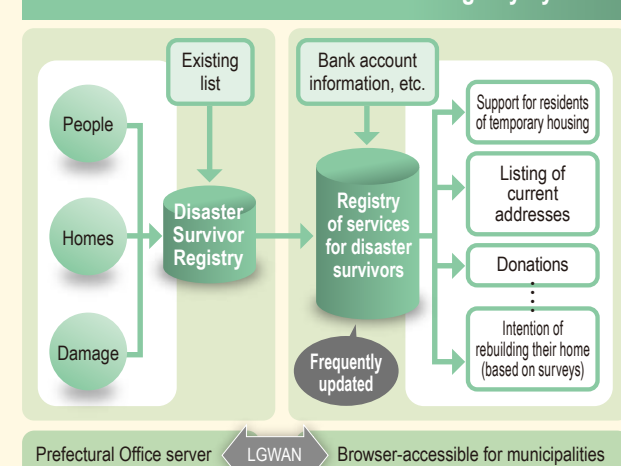
### Sharing information about survivors allows for individualized support

The Iwate Disaster Survivor Registry System was created in cooperation with a support project team that includes Kyoto and Niigata universities.

The registry is based on the general resident registry data at the time of the disaster, and contains information about every survivor - how they were affected by the disaster, what support they have received, a record of any consultations they received, and if they intend to rebuild their house. Seven municipalities are now using this system. This information is shared with the prefectural government and used to provide more individualized support in rebuilding lives.

Contact: Rebuilding Lives Division, Reconstruction Bureau Phone: 019-629-6926

### An overview of the Disaster Survivor Registry System



## Establishing consultation support centers for survivors

### Various consultations to help rebuild lives

These centers provide many types of support for survivors as well as counseling on anxieties about the future, inheritance, divorce, real estate, debt, and other issues. Lawyers and other specialists are also available for consultation.



Center established (Kamaishi area)

### Consultation support center for survivors

Kuji area, phone: 0120-934-755 / Miyako area, phone: 0120-935-750  
Kamaishi area, phone: 0120-836-730 / Ofunato area, phone: 0120-937-700

### Special prefectural office hotline for survivors

Phone: 0120-180-279

## Job creation in the region

### Supporting reconstruction by stabilizing the livelihoods of survivors

When survivors have stabilized their lives thanks to a steady job, the local economy and industries that support it will be revitalized. To aid the reconstruction of disaster-affected areas, employers can receive up to 2,250,000 yen over a period of three years to cover the cost of hiring a survivor.

Number of workers eligible for support up to 2013	
Year	Number
2011	139 people
2012	5,332 people
2013	7,900 people
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,371 people</b>





Health check at a meeting hall in a temporary housing building

## Mental care initiatives

### Providing warm care to every survivor

#### The Iwate Mental Health Center

A team made up of people from Iwate and other areas are engaged in a mental healthcare initiative to ease the psychological burden on survivors. Thirty teams have provided 9,800 instances of mental care since the disaster through March of 2012.

The Iwate Mental Health Center in Iwate Medical University was established in February of 2012 to continue these activities. In March, local mental health care centers were established in four locations on the coast (Kuji City, Miyako City, Kamaishi City, and Ofunato City). These centers are providing individualized mental care to any survivor who needs it.



Opening of the Iwate Mental Care Center

#### The Iwate Children's Care Center

In June of 2011, the Children's Mental Care Center was opened in Miyako City to address the mental health of children stressed by their experience of the disaster. Soon after, more of these centers were opened in the Kesen area and then the Kamaishi area. At these centers, counseling is provided to children and their families, to childcare workers, and to teachers.

With support from the Japanese Red Cross and Kuwait, in May of 2013 the Iwate Children's Care Center was opened in Yahaba Town to continue support on a long-term basis.



Multidisciplinary care team

## Medical support in disaster-affected areas

### So people can live in peace and good health in their own communities

#### Opening the Iwate Medical Association Takata Clinic

In August of 2011, the Iwate Medical Association opened a clinic in Rikuzentakata City to provide medical support to the Kesen area. Doctors from Iwate and all over the country provide medical services here to serve as a vital helping hand to healthcare in the region.



Iwate Medical Association Takata Clinic

#### Private support for destroyed prefectural hospitals

Private companies have donated three mobile clinics to prefectural hospitals in Takata, Otsuchi, and Yamada. These vehicles visit temporary housing projects to provide medical services.

Additionally, private groups have donated basic medical facilities to Otsuchi Hospital. Local residents are still visiting these facilities for outpatient treatment.



The first mobile clinics to be approved in Iwate

Basic medical facilities  
(Current Otsuchi Prefectural Hospital)

## Reaching out to the elderly in the disaster areas

### Keeping people healthy and energetic – and giving them a purpose

#### Promoting social interaction with the elderly in the disaster areas

An intergenerational festival and social exercise classes are held for senior citizens to meet other people living in temporary housing and nearby residences to promote an active healthy life.



Social exercise class

#### Developing a mutual support system in municipalities affected by the disaster

Financial grants are being used to fund community activities that create new roles and purpose for the elderly in their post-disaster lives.

In the Omoto area of Iwaizumi Town, there are classes on cooking, Nordic Walking, massage, and all sorts of activities held five to ten times a month. Local residents are reaching out to each other through activities like vegetable gardening with the cooperation of local volunteer staff.



Social events in the Omoto area of Iwaizumi

## Drawing up guidelines for Iwate disaster preparedness volunteering

### Public-private cooperation that fuels efficient disaster preparedness volunteers

Volunteer activities aren't just a way to supplement the lack of manpower on the coast. They also support many survivors with well-tuned, flexible support activities.

On the other hand, it has also been pointed out that there was confusion dealing with NPO organizations following the disaster due to lack of experience. It was hard to properly coordinate all of the related groups.

In order to combat this, in March of 2014 the Guidelines for Iwate Disaster Preparedness Volunteer Activities was drawn up through public-private cooperation so that we can accept volunteers smoothly in an emergency.



Disaster drill

Guidelines for Iwate Disaster Preparedness Volunteer Activities (JPN only) > <http://www.pref.iwate.jp/fukushi/chiiki/fukushisuishin/023266.html>

## Establishing the Iwate Disaster Relief Welfare Team

### Making sure welfare is properly carried out in the event of a disaster for all of Iwate

In 2013, the Iwate Disaster Relief Welfare Team was established in a coordinated public-private-academic effort among the prefecture and welfare related groups based on lessons learned from the disaster. The team handles emergency assistance during a large-scale disaster and studies the needs associated with nursing care and general welfare of the elderly and people with disabilities in emergency shelters.

In 2013, 200 welfare professionals were registered for the team after undergoing specialized training.



Team member training

Iwate Disaster Relief Welfare Team (JPN only) > <http://www.pref.iwate.jp/fukushi/chiiki/fukushisuishin/023589.html>



## Supporting reconstruction activities carried out by NPOs and other groups

Improving management skills in groups that support the reconstruction



Example  
①

### Art activity for children

An art- and sound-based play activity was held to nurture the sensitivity of children that have a hard time expressing themselves because of disaster trauma.

NPOs use their mobility, network, and expertise to play a major role in solving problems in supporting the reconstruction and other various fields.

Since 2013, the prefectural government has supported these NPOs by giving out subsidies and strengthening their management foundation through their plan entitled NPO Support Initiatives for the Reconstruction. In 2013, 21 groups received subsidies to support their activities.

Example  
②

### A Disaster Relief Center that supports NPOs



Disaster Relief Centers are being established as a base to share support and information among NPOs active in disaster-affected areas.

Contact: Office of Youth Affairs, Gender Equality, NPOs, Culture, and International Relations, Department of Environment and Residential Living Phone: 019-629-5198

## Supporting community development led by residents

Smiles and hope - new beginnings in our hometowns

In 2012, a guide to restoring Iwate's hometown beauty was produced by the prefectural government to protect and nurture the landscape of our hometowns and create a new beautiful region.

During community development in 2013, a Community Planning Committee was held by future residents, and a Landscape and Lifestyle Design Guide was put together to help restore the landscape and familiar hometown feel.



Community Planning Committee (Noda Village)

Landscape and Lifestyle Design Guide (JPN only) > <http://www.pref.iwate.jp/toshigesui/machizukuri/23155/027245.html>

## Encouraging the participation of young people and women

A reconstruction where each and every resident takes part

The prefectural government held roundtables for women active in various fields in Iwate and young people working in the disaster areas.

A lecture and workshop called "Thinking about the disaster and reconstruction from a gender-balanced perspective" was held in four locations on the coast (Ofunato, Kamaishi, Miyako, and Kuji) to accelerate the reconstruction by incorporating gender-balanced perspectives.



Women give their views (July 2013)



A meeting with young people (January 2014)



Fisheries cooperatives maintain all fishing boats to restore the industry as soon as possible (Otohe Port)

## Restoring and supplying resources - fishing boats, shared facilities, and nurseries

Supporting the rapid resumption of fishing activities

The fishing industry was devastated by the disaster and needed to resume operations as soon as possible. Projects included the collective maintenance of fishing boats and aquaculture facilities by fisheries cooperatives, and the restoration of pickup points and workspaces.

As a result of these efforts, fishing boats and aquaculture facilities are operating at more than 90% of their target range, wakame seaweed farm production is at 70%, and abalone harvest has returned to the same level as before the tsunami.

We continue to work to add value to the fishing industry by promoting sixth sector industrialization (vertical integration of primary, secondary, and tertiary industries). We will also cultivate the next generation by attracting new marine workers and training motivated fishermen in order to restore production.

Development of fishing boats and nurseries			
Type	Target	Actual	Progress rate
Fishing boats (total)	6,693	6,444	96.3%
Aquaculture facilities (total)	17,480	17,329	99.1%
Juvenile salmon output (2013)	400 million	390 million	97.5%
Sea urchin egg supply (2013)	2 million	2.4 million	120.0%
Abalone egg production (2013)	1 million	1.2 million	120.0%

(As of October 31, 2014)

## Distribution networks and product processing at the local fish market

Restoring the fisheries vital the community

We need an integrated approach to restore the fishing, distribution, and processing industries. The prefecture is restoring and installing freight facilities, ice production, ice storage, and refrigeration/freezer facilities to help out distribution and processing systems headed by local fish markets.

As of August 2014, all of the fish markets affected by the disaster have reopened and production levels are at 60% of pre-disaster levels. Ice production, ice storage, freezing and refrigeration functions have also been restored to pre-disaster levels. 80% of the marine product processing plants affected by the disaster have been restored. We will further enhance our competitiveness and restore and expand the distribution network that was lost in the disaster by building a comprehensive and advanced hygiene and quality control system. This will span from the port to distribution and processing in partnership with restored fish markets and processing plants.



Development of a fish market with advanced hygiene management (Ofunato Fish Market, completed in April 2014)

Restoring ice production and refrigeration power at four main ports (Kuji, Miyako, Kamaishi, and Ofunato)			
Type	Prior to disaster (1)	Current state (2)	(2) / (1)
Ice production	535 tons/day	637 tons/day	119.1%
Ice storage	13,160 tons	13,355 tons	101.5%
Freezing	1,691 tons/day	1,551 tons/day	91.7%
Refrigeration	136,912 tons	118,876 tons	86.8%

(As of August 31, 2014)

## Spreading the word about the safety and appeal of Iwate's agricultural, forest, and fishery products

Expanding and restoring the market and taking measures against harmful rumors

We need to address the damage done by the nuclear accident to the reputation of Iwate's agricultural, forestry, and marine products, and expand the reduced market for Iwate's products. We are promoting the safety and quality of Iwate's agricultural, forestry, and marine products through magazine articles targeting consumers and chefs throughout the country. We've also shown off our products through train advertisements, professional cooking magazines, trade shows, business meetings in large cities, and field trips to local production sites.

However, the price slump for dry shiitake mushrooms continues. In Kansai, wakame and other seaweed doesn't sell as well as before because of the damage done to its reputation. We are therefore engaged in restoring consumer trust as well as restoring and expanding the market for Iwate's agricultural, forestry, and marine products.



A business meeting was held to facilitate matchmaking with food businesses and distributors



An event to show Iwate's aquaculture to chefs from Tokyo



## Commerce and Tourism

### Industries making use of this system

Food processing companies using local resources  
Manufacturing and sales of textiles  
Tourism  
Restaurants utilizing local ingredients  
Software development  
Hairdressing industry  
Relaxation cafes  
Building contractors and vendors of related products  
etc.

## Supporting new businesses in disaster-affected areas

Promoting new businesses in Sanriku and creating cool industries

From 2013, we are providing support to future entrepreneurs with the Sanriku Future Industry Startup Promotion Project. This project aims to breathe life into local economies by creating new, interesting industries and promoting startups in the area affected by the disaster.

In 2013, 25 people took advantage of this project to start businesses, and in 2014 there will be an estimated 29 people.



A great variety of businesses not only creates new industries and jobs - it also revives the local community.

Contact: Regenerating Industries Division, Reconstruction Bureau Phone: 019-629-6931

## Sanriku Reconstruction - Product Image Improvement Project

Supporting companies affected by the disaster in collaboration with private companies

The Sanriku Reconstruction Product Image Improvement Project was started in October of 2012 to expand the market and sales of processed marine products through a joint effort between the prefectural government and the private sector. Businesses consultations have been attended by 108 companies in Iwate (as of 2013), and test marketing of developed or improved products was conducted in a showroom in Tokyo.



Product counseling

## Attracting companies to the area

Creating attractive employment opportunities in areas affected by the disaster

Using reconstruction support systems, an initiative was launched to invite businesses to the area during the three years from 2011 to 2013. This aimed to revitalize the local economy and create appealing workplaces in areas affected by the disaster, and led to 13 companies creating industrial bases on the coast.



Companies that moved to/rebuilt in Miyako City

Companies invited and new jobs created		
Year	Companies invited	New jobs created
2011	6 companies	333 jobs
2012	4 companies	95 jobs
2013	3 companies	74 jobs
Total	13 companies	502 jobs

## Tourism improved thanks to the Destination Campaign and Ama-chan

Tourism has returned to pre-disaster levels

The Iwate Destination Campaign (DC) was held to promote Iwate as a tourist destination and was in effect from April to June in 2012 to bring more tourists by advertising Iwate through a partnership with JR (Japan Railways). The relationship also developed alternative methods of transportation, promoted the manufacture and sales of travel goods, and organized various events throughout Iwate.

2013 saw an expansion in reconstruction bus tours and a great increase in tourists to the area thanks to the popular NHK serial TV drama "Ama-chan" set in the north coastal area of Iwate.

As a result of these initiatives, in 2013 the number of tourists visiting the prefecture as a whole recovered back to pre-disaster levels (and coastal areas have returned to 70% of pre-disaster levels).

Tourists to Iwate			
Area	2010	2013	Compared to 2010
Central (Morioka City, Hachimantai City, Takizawa City, Shizukuishi Town, Iwate Town, Kuzumaki Town, Shiwa Town, and Yahaba Town)	8.60 million visits	9.99 million visits	116.1%
Southern (Hanamaki City, Kitakami City, Tono City, Ichinoseki City, Oshu City, Nishiwaga Town, Kanegasaki Town, and Hiraizumi Town)	11.17 million visits	11.50 million visits	102.9%
Coastal (Miyako City, Ofunato City, Kamaishi City, Rikuzentakata City, Sumita Town, Otsuchi Town, Yamada Town, Iwaizumi Town, and Tanohata Village)	5.29 million visits	4.03 million visits	76.2%
Northern (Kuji City, Ninohe City, Fudai Village, Noda Village, Karumai Town, Kunohe Village, Hirono Town, and Ichinohe Town)	2.80 million visits	3.42 million visits	122.1%
Total	27.86 million visits	28.94 million visits	103.8%



Closing ceremony for an Iwate tourism promotion event

## Spreading Information and Strengthening our Relationships



The Iwate Sanriku Reconstruction Forum in Nagoya (December 2013)

## Spreading information overseas

Showcasing the reconstruction of Iwate to the world

We are reporting on Iwate's steps toward reconstruction abroad while communicating our deep gratitude to all who have supported the reconstruction.

Disaster Reconstruction Reports were held in New York City in 2013 and in Paris in 2014. The governor of Iwate gave a speech explaining reconstruction initiatives and expressing his gratitude for all the support received.



August 2013 (New York) Thank you, TOMODACHI  
- Disaster Reconstruction Report -

## Symposium: Iwate's Reconstruction and its Effect on Local Government Networks

Expressing appreciation for support from all over Japan

The "Iwate's Reconstruction and its Effect on Local Government Networks" Symposium was held to express gratitude to all of the support workers from other local governments throughout Japan who came to help the reconstruction in Iwate. Staff members made presentations on the progress of the reconstruction and remaining challenges. This symposium was an opportunity to deepen understanding of the continuing need of support, and strengthened the relationship between Iwate and local governments and support groups throughout Japan.



First symposium (February 2014)

## Iwate Governor Tasso Takuya presents: The Official Iwate Show on the Internet "Iwate Hope Channel"

People are starting to forget about the disaster. In order to spark interest in Iwate, Iwate's Governor Tasso has become the main host of the Iwate Hope Channel, a monthly internet show on Niconico's live streaming service.



Iwate Hope Channel (JPN only) >  
<http://ch.nicovideo.jp/iwate-kibou>

Iwate Hope Channel Facebook (JPN only) >  
<http://www.facebook.com/prefiwatewebtv>

Past broadcasts (JPN only) >  
<http://www.pref.iwate.jp/kouchoukouhou/023509.html>

## For people who love Iwate A smartphone app on Iwate news Iwate Networking Information Center (e! Iwate)

A collaboration between industry, academia, and government resulted in the February 7, 2014 release of the Iwate Networking Information Center (e! Iwate), a smartphone app that delivers information on the reconstruction that can be accessed by all those interested.

(System Development by: ICS Co.)



Contact: Reconstruction Promotion Division, Reconstruction Bureau Phone: 019-629-6922



## Support from all over Japan



Searching for missing persons (Ofunato City)

### Self Defense Force Activities

Wide-ranging support activities during a 138 day period

The Self Defence Forces dispatched an unprecedented 107,000 personnel during the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. It was the first time outside of training that Ground, Maritime, and Air units acted as one team.

The Self Defense Forces carried out rescue operations and missing persons searches, removal of rubble, delivery of aid supplies, food, and water, and other wide-ranging activities. Female Self Defense Forces members also made rounds to evacuation shelters to talk with survivors.



Mini concert by the music corps (Tanohata Village)

### Fire fighting

Help from local fire brigades and relief units from all over Japan

Iwate's request for emergency fire rescue teams led to the dispatch of emergency relief teams from all over Japan, with a total of 2,279 teams sending 7,633 people. Various activities were supported by the fire fighting units of various prefectures, and the Nagoya City Fire Department took command of general firefighting in Iwate.

Additionally, many of the fire brigade members of the coast (who were themselves survivors of the disaster) helped out with rescue operations for local residents, supported the operation of evacuation shelters, and searched for missing persons. Over 1,400 fire brigade members from nearby municipalities participated in these activities.



Emergency relief unit (Ofunato City)



Fire trucks arriving at the disaster area from outside the prefecture (Rikuzentakata City)

### Government workers sent to municipalities on the coast

Over 1,000 people sent from local governments throughout the country

Five municipalities along the coast together lost 108 civil servants in the disaster. Immediately following the disaster in the end of March, Nagoya City proposed to send their government workers to Rikuzentakata City. After that, similar offers were received from within Iwate and all over Japan. 171 workers arrived in 2011, and those numbers reached more than 1,000 by March of 2014. Today we are still requesting the cooperation of various local governments around Japan.



Appreciation towards dispatched government workers by the Otsuchi Middle School Student Council

Public workers sent to disaster affected municipalities in 2014 (Unit: person)				
Kuji City	Noda Village	Tanohata Village	Iwaizumi Town	Miyako City
1	23	25	12	101
Yamada Town	Otsuchi Town	Kamaishi City	Ofunato City	Rikuzentakata City
58	151	134	85	113
Total				703

(As of November 1, 2014)

Personnel staffing from 2011 – 2013 (By industry) (Unit: person)							
	Number of people required	Number of people sent	General office work	Site development work	Civil engineering	Construction	Public health nurses
2011 (As of March 31, 2012)	—	171	97	—	42	10	12
2012 (As of March 31, 2013)	366	321	145	21	127	21	16
2013 (As of March 31, 2014)	628	596	294	68	204	38	21

\*\*Other\* includes mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, nurses, social workers, childcare workers, physical therapists, and judicial scriveners.

### 215 police officers dispatched to Iwate

Establishing safety and security in the disaster-affected areas

Current conditions require us to keep a close watch over the ability of coastal municipalities to maintain public security, so sixteen different prefectures have sent a total of 215 police officers to the area. To secure the area, these police are patrolling temporary housing complex areas, overseeing traffic, cracking down on crime, and performing other duties.

They also perform skits for children on the coast in Ofunato, Kamaishi, and Miyako to teach about crime prevention.



Welcoming ceremony for specially dispatched police officers



Skit performed by police officers

#### Police officers dispatched to Iwate

Home prefecture	Dispatched (total)
Aomori	15
Tokyo	31
Saitama	8
Kanagawa	10
Yamanashi	11
Nagano	23
Mie	15
Okayama	17
Hiroshima	25
Tokushima	5
Kagawa	7
Kochi	5
Kumamoto	14
Oita	9
Miyazaki	9
Okinawa	11
Total	215

### Medical teams dispatched to the area

Doctors from all over Japan provide medical support for the disaster-affected area

Immediately after the disaster, DMATs (Disaster Medical Assistance Teams) from all over the country came in response to a request from the national government, and 128 teams from 29 prefectures provided triage, emergency treatment, and other medical services.

Additionally, Iwate Medical University established the Center for Research and Training on Community Health Services During Disaster immediately following the quake and tsunami. By the end of December 2011, 88 teams and a total of 4,463 medical personnel came from other prefectures to provide support.

Furthermore, two prefectural hospitals received support from Iwate JMAT (Japanese Medical Association Team) as part of medical support activities carried out by inland areas on the coast.



DMAT meeting (Miyako City, March 2011)

## The support we have received

Our sincerest thanks to everyone both in Japan and abroad for all of your support and encouragement following the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami.



Volunteers removing debris (Otsuchi Town)

#### Number of volunteers

Total volunteers: 510,137 (As of the end of October 2014)

We request your continued support of the survivors and their hometowns.

Contact: Iwate Prefectural Council of Social Welfare – Volunteer and Citizens Activity Center Phone: 019-637-9711

#### Donations for reconstruction projects: 19.4 billion yen (As of October 2014)

These donations are being utilized to regenerate industry and secure employment, as well as to support survivors as they rebuild their homes.

Contact: Welfare Planning Office, Department of Health and Welfare Phone: 019-629-5408

#### Donations for survivors : 52.7 billion yen (As of October 2014)

These donations are being used to rebuild the lives of those affected by the disaster.

Contact: Rebuilding Lives Division, Reconstruction Bureau Phone: 019-629-6917

#### Iwate Learning Hope Fund: 7 billion yen (As of October 2014)

This fund supports the living conditions and education of children in the disaster area through scholarships to enhance education, money for textbooks and school uniforms, and fees for school trips and extracurricular activities.

Contact: Reconstruction Promotion Division, Reconstruction Bureau Phone: 019-629-6922

#### Homeland Iwate Support Donations (Homeland Tax): 0.8 billion yen (As of October 2014)

This fund supports the protection of the beautiful natural environment of Iwate. It also goes towards projects that will span generations, fosters the development of future workers in Iwate, and supports childcare and disaster recovery.

Contact: Tax Division, Department of General Affairs Phone: 019-629-5144

We ask for your understanding and support so that we can continue to do our utmost to steadily carry out the reconstruction.



# The Sanriku Creation Project

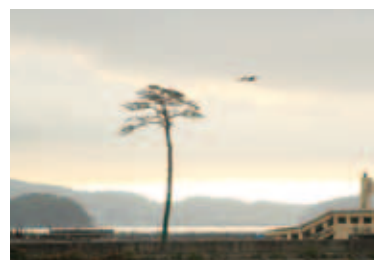
Sanriku Geopark - Kitayamazaki cliffs (Tanohata Village)

**Sanriku:** the name of our coastal region. The Sanriku Creation Project aims to create a sustainable new Sanriku community for the future. The long-term project will maximize the potential of Sanriku's unique qualities and environment. The Sanriku Brand will be known for the varied lifestyles and occupations that take place there, which will attract more people to the area. Deeper exchange and cooperation will foster a diverse population.

## Memories of the Great East Japan Earthquake: Community Development Project

We will never forget - raising individuals strong in the face of disaster; building a community resistant to disaster

Example: Developing the Tsunami Reconstruction Memorial Park



Development of the "Takata-Matsubara Tsunami Reconstruction Memorial Park" is underway. The park will memorialize those lost in the disaster as well as pass down the lessons learned. It will also be a resource in revitalizing a region that has come together to create safer towns.

## Sanriku Eco Town Project

Creating an ecologically friendly town in harmony with the environment

Example: Introducing renewable energy

We are creating the foundation for an independent, decentralized energy supply system that can provide the area with power even during a disaster. Through renewable energy seminars, study sessions, spreading information, and publicizing a map to aid in the introduction of renewable energy, we are supporting the development of renewable energy integral to the region.



## Sanriku Industry Promotion Project

Building competitive industries that reflect the rich personality of Sanriku

Example: New high-tech materials, and attracting the processing industry to the area

We are supporting the development, manufacturing, and market cultivation of Iwate-based high-value cobalt alloy and other high-tech new materials and alloys. Jobs will be created by the industries gathering in the area to manufacture and process these materials.



## Developing the community through new exchange

Creating an exciting community by attracting new residents and visitors

Example: Certifying the Sanriku Geopark as a Global Geopark



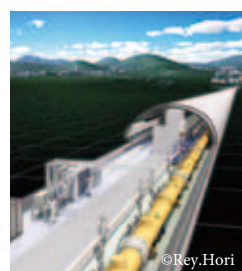
The Sanriku Geopark was designated a national geopark in September of 2013, and allows visitors to experience nature and culture together on a grand scale. The park tells the story of the vastness of the damage caused by the tsunami. We are mobilizing to get the park certified as a Global Geopark so that more people visit the area and spread the word about Iwate all over Japan and abroad.

## International Research Exchange Project

Bases for international research and exchange, a zone for international science and research

Example: The International Linear Collider (ILC)

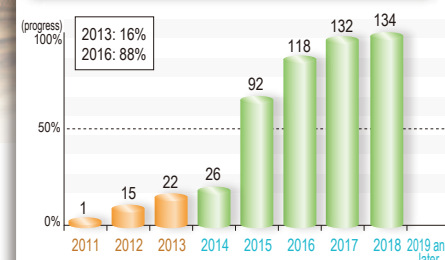
The ILC is a subatomic particle research facility planned to be built in an underground tunnel 31-50km long. On August 23, 2013, the ILC Site Evaluation Committee settled on a proposed construction site in the Kitakami mountain range that stretches from southern Iwate to northern Miyagi. If these plans are realized, we could see the formation of an international science and research zone that will accelerate research and promote industry.



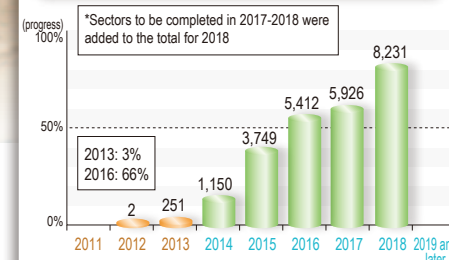
# Outlook for Major Restoration and Reconstruction Projects

Relocating residential areas to reduce risks for disaster (Miyako City, November 2014)

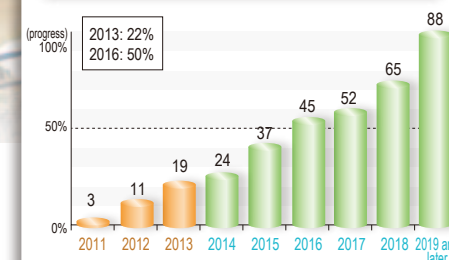
## Coastal protection facilities (Number on the coast)



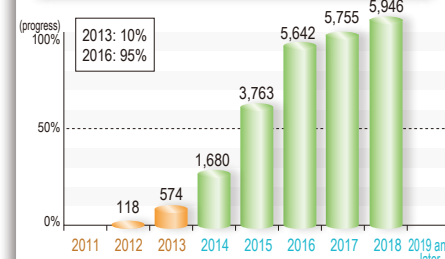
## Community development (number of sectors)



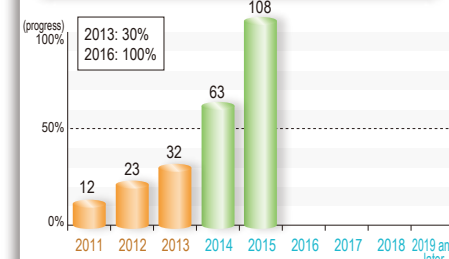
## Reconstruction Roads (number of sections)



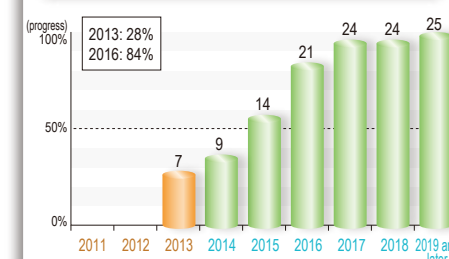
## Public housing for survivors (units)



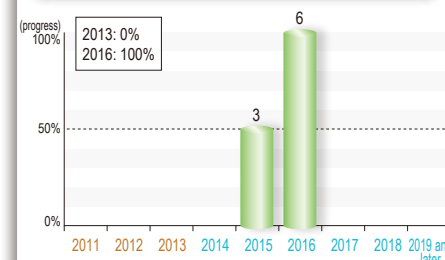
## Fishing port facilities (number of ports)



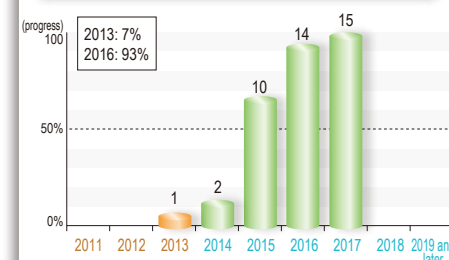
## Harbor facilities (number of areas)



## Medical facilities (number of public facilities)



## Educational facilities (number of schools)



\*Numbers as of September 30, 2014

\*This graph displays actual results up to 2013 and projections for 2014 and beyond.

\*Projections may change depending on future circumstances.

## Roadmap for the Restoration and Reconstruction of Social Capital

Current activities and future plans have been compiled in a document entitled the Roadmap for the Restoration and Reconstruction of Infrastructure. This report is divided into 8 fields including community development and public housing for survivors. It is available on the prefectural website.



Public housing under construction (Otsuchi Town, September 2014)

Roadmap of the Restoration and Reconstruction of Infrastructure (JPN only) > <http://www.pref.iwate.jp/anzen/machizukuri/18200/index.html>



# Timeline of the Reconstruction

## March 2011 – November 2014



March 13, 2011 edition of Iwate Nippo



### ► 2011

March	11	Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami
		Iwate Disaster Countermeasures Headquarters established
	13	Evacuees reach peak numbers of 54,429 people (including those in residences)
	15	Kamaishi Port is the first port secured for sending and receiving supplies after shipping lanes are cleared
April	16	First ship loaded with relief supplies arrives in Kamaishi Port
		The North Rias Line of Sanriku Railway reopens from Rikuchu-Noda to Kuji station (By April 1, two other sections also reopen)
	19	Construction starts on temporary housing (Rikuzentakata City, Kamaishi City)
	29	All lines reopen on the Tohoku Shinkansen
May	6	The Emperor and Empress visit the disaster area (Kamaishi City, Miyako City)
	25	Prince and Princess Akishino visit the disaster area (until the 26 <sup>th</sup> , Otsuchi Town, Yamada Town)
	29	Hiraizumi is inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site
		The "Hiraizumi Declaration on the Tohoku Restoration" is unveiled
June	2	Children's Mental Care Center opens in Miyako City
	6	Princess Hitachi visits evacuation shelters (Shizukuishi Town)
	20	"Basic Act on Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake" passes
	29	Hiraizumi is inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site
July	3	The "Hiraizumi Declaration on the Tohoku Restoration" is unveiled
	13	Miyako port becomes the first location in Iwate to resume handling container freight
	15	All lines scheduled to be reopened on the Sanriku Railway by April 2014
	26	Self Defense Forces operations in Iwate is completed. A ceremony thanking them is held in front of the Prefectural Office
August	5	Crown Prince and Princess visit the disaster area (Ofunato City)
	11	All temporary housing in Iwate is completed
	31	All evacuation shelters in Iwate are closed
		Iwate's "Basic Plan for the Reconstruction of Iwate in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami" is established
September	16	Princess Takamado visits the disaster-affected area (Sumita Town, Rikuzentakata City)
	28	Tokyo announces that it will accept debris from Iwate, the first such region thus far
October	3	Iwate Industrial Reconstruction Consultation Center opens
November	20	Work starts on Reconstruction Roads (Sanriku Coast Road (Okanyo Section)) (Tanohata Village)
December	7	Law on the Special Great East Japan Earthquake Recovery Areas passes
	26	Iwate forms the Reconstruction Special Zone Project Team

### ► 2012

February	15	Iwate Mental Care Center opens at Iwate Medical University
	10	The national government establishes the Reconstruction Agency. Iwate Reconstruction Bureau opens in Morioka City with branches in Miyako City and Kamaishi City
	26	Restoration begins on the breakwaters at the mouth of Kamaishi Port (Kamaishi City)
March	8	Restoration begins on tidal walls throughout Iwate (Miyako City, Kanahama coast)
	11	Memorial services held throughout Iwate on the one year anniversary of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami
	28	Local mental health care centers are established in four locations on the coast
April	1	"Iwate DC (Destination Campaign)" held (until June 30)
May	26	Tohoku Rokkousai Festival held in Morioka, with more than 240,000 visitors in two days
June	11	Iwate unveils "Roadmap of Restoration and Reconstruction"
	14	Construction starts on first public housing project for survivors in Iwate (Heita, Kamaishi City)
September	12	The Miraculous Lone Pine Tree of Rikuzentakata felled for preservation
October	10	Land renovation starts in Iwate so residences can be moved to higher ground (Tanohata Village)
November	25	Construction starts on the first Reconstruction Road in Iwate (Tohoku Odan Expressway, Kamaishi Akita Line (Miyamori – Towa) (Tono City, Hanamaki City)

December	10	First residents in Iwate move into public housing (Sakari, Ofunato City)
	13	Lighthouse at Horajima in Otsuchi Town is relit
	19	Prince and Princess Akishino visit the disaster-affected area (until the 20 <sup>th</sup> , Rikuzentakata City, Ofunato City, and Tono City)

### ► 2013

January	26	Iwate Sanriku Reconstruction Forum held in Osaka
February	1	Bus stops set up within 500 meters of all temporary housing units in Iwate
	6	Tohoku Reconstruction Cooperation Forum, Strength Through Connection held in Tokyo
	9	Iwate Sanriku Reconstruction Forum held in Miyako
March	2	BRT begins operation on the JR Ofunato Line between Kesennuma and Sakari
	10	Reconstruction Road "Miyako-Morioka Crossing Road (Yanagawa Section)" opens (Morioka City)
	11	Memorial services held throughout Iwate on the two year anniversary of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami
	25	Renovation of first residential lands for relocation in Iwate completed (Oigiri and Uranosawa, Miyako City)
April	1	"Amachan" NHK serial drama set in Kuji begins its broadcast
	3	The South Rias Line between Sakari and Yoshihama stations reopens on the Sanriku Railway
May	8	Iwate Children's Care Center opens in Yahaba Town
	24	Creation of the Sanriku Reconstruction National Park
July	3	Miraculous Lone Pine preservation completion ceremony held
	4	Emperor and Empress visit the disaster-afflicted area (until the 5 <sup>th</sup> , Tono City, Sumita Town, Ofunato City, Rikuzentakata City, and Ichinoseki City)
	25	Iwate is officially selected as the location of the 2016 National Athletic Meet
August	5	Prince and Princess Hitachi visit the disaster-afflicted area (until the 6 <sup>th</sup> , Iwazumi Town, Tanohata Village, Noda Village, and Kuji City)
	23	ILC Site Evaluation Committee chooses the Kitakami mountain site as the best Japanese candidate for the International Linear Collider
	27	"Thank you TOMODACHI" Tsunami Disaster Reconstruction Report held in New York City
September	24	The Sanriku Geopark on Iwate's coast is certified as a Japanese Geopark
October	13	Reconstruction Road "Sanriku Coast Road (Fudai Section)" opens
November	1	Crown Prince and Princess visit the disaster-affected area (until the 2 <sup>nd</sup> , Kamaishi City)
	2	Iwate Sanriku Reconstruction Forum held in Ofunato
December	19	Iwate Sanriku Reconstruction Forum in Nagoya held in Aichi Prefecture

### ► 2014

February	6	The "Iwate's Reconstruction and its Effect on Local Government Networks" Symposium held (until the 7 <sup>th</sup> )
	13	Tohoku's Four Prefectures, Great East Japan Earthquake Reconstruction Forum held in Tokyo
March	2	Reconstruction Road "Sanriku Coastal Road (Okanyo Section)" opens (Tanohata Village)
	11	Memorial services held throughout Iwate on the third year anniversary of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami
	23	All areas on the Reconstruction Road "Sanriku Coastal Road (Takata Section)" open (Rikuzentakata City)
	31	Disposal of disaster waste finishes in Iwate
April		Iwate Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Implementation Plan (Phase 2) established
	5	The South Rias Line completely reopens with the reopening of the section from Yoshihama to Kamashi
		Classes start at the newly built and relocated Funakoshi Public Elementary School in Yamada, the first school to be rebuilt in Fukushima, Miyagi, and Iwate.
	6	The North Rias Line completely reopens with the reopening of the section from Omoto to Tanohata
May	29	Restoration of Rias Harbor Miyako completed and harbor reopens
	23	Iwate Fishery Association ships abalone eggs for the first time since the disaster
June	26	A basic schematic is decided for the Takata Matsubara Tsunami Reconstruction Memorial Park by the Rikuzentakata, prefecture, and the national governments
		Construction has now started on all Reconstruction Roads in Iwate
August	24	Construction starts on Reconstruction Road "Miyako-Morioka Crossing Road (Hiratsuto-Matsukusa/Kuzakai Sections)
	30	"Tohoku Fukkousai 'WA' in PARIS" was held in France (until the 31 <sup>st</sup> )
November	7	"Gratitude for Solidarity" Tsunami Disaster Reconstruction Report held in Paris, France



March 3, 2013 edition of Iwate Nippo





## Population/ Number of households

1,284,384 people / 518,191 households (As of October 1, 2014)

## Location/Area

Iwate is an oval-shaped prefecture located in northern Honshu. Measuring 122km east to west, and 189km north to south. Iwate is second only to Hokkaido in size (at 15,278.89 km<sup>2</sup>), and occupies 4% of the total area of Japan.

## Prefectural Flag/Symbol

The prefectural flag has a greenish grey background with the prefectural symbol in white positioned in the center. It was established on March 6, 1965.

## Prefectural Bird

**The Japanese Pheasant:** These birds live throughout all of Iwate. Males have shiny, dark green feathers and a long tail, while females are a less flashy tan color. With dark spots dotting their feathers, the Japanese pheasant is an elegant, humble, and friendly bird whose character is said to resemble the people of the region.

## Prefectural Tree

**Nanbu Japanese Red Pine:** The Nanbu red pine can be found all over the prefecture and is Iwate's most famous native tree. Many grow in the hilly, mountainous regions with Paleozoic strata, and are a quickly growing species. The red pine has a high oil content that gives it a nice gloss factor as you polish the wood. We're proud to say that the red pine is the most popular wood used in high-quality Japanese wooden products.

## Prefectural Flower

**Paulownia Tree:** Iwate's paulownia is a gorgeous flower, with a glossy sheen and a delicate light purple color. It is known as the Nanbu purple paulownia.

## Prefectural Fish

**Nanbu Salmon:** The Nanbu salmon sports a spindle-shaped body with length of 90 cm, and can be found swimming up the river in autumn every year to lay its eggs in the fertile sandy bottom upstream. Iwate catches the largest amount of Nanbu sake in all of Honshu (the largest island of the Japan archipelago), and has long been a favorite of the Iwate people.



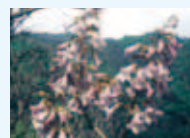
Prefectural Flag/Symbol



Japanese Pheasant



Nanbu Japanese Red Pine Tree



Paulownia tree



Nanbu Salmon

Shinkansen	To Morioka Station
Tokyo	2' 10"
Nagoya	4' 10"
Osaka	5' 10"
Fukuoka	7' 45"

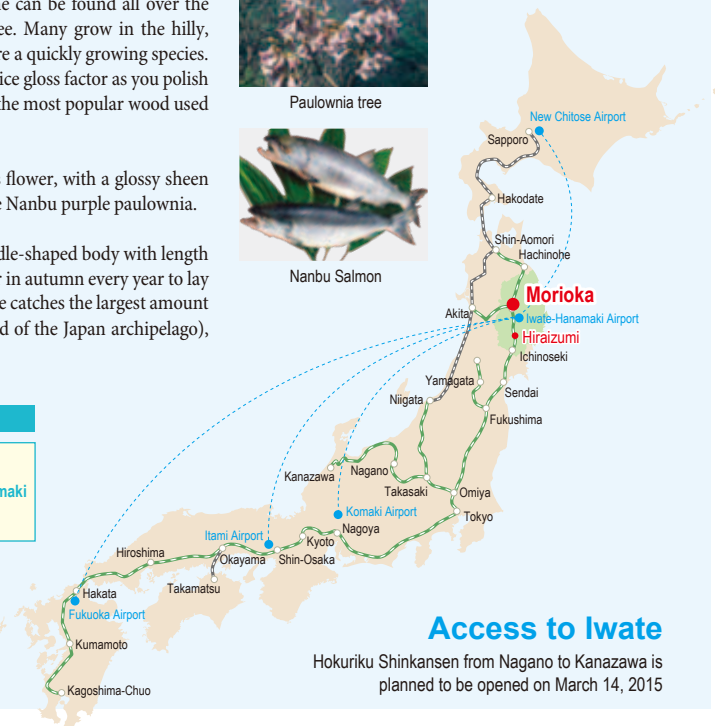
Morioka  
Station

Airport	To Iwate-Hanamaki Airport
Sapporo	55"
Nagoya	70"
Osaka	80"
Fukuoka	120"

Hanamaki

Tohoku Expressway	To the Morioka Interchange
Tokyo	5' 30" (Tohoku Expressway)
Nagoya	10' 30" (via Tomei, Tokyo, Tohoku Expressways)
Osaka	13' (via Meishin, Hokuriku, Banetsu, and Tohoku Expressways)

Morioka  
Interchange



## Access to Iwate

Hokuriku Shinkansen from Nagano to Kanazawa is planned to be opened on March 14, 2015

## 広げよう 感動。伝えよう 感謝。

Spread the inspiration. Pay it forward.



## 第71回国民体育大会 The 71st National Sports Festival

2016  
希望郷 いわて 国体

2016 National Athletic Meet in the Land of Hope, Iwate

## Winter Tournament

### Skating and Ice Hockey Tournament

January 27 - 31, 2016

### Ski Tournament

February 20 - 23, 2016

## Main Tournament

October 1 - 11, 2016

### Swimming Tournament

September 4 - 11, 2016

## 第16回全国障害者スポーツ大会 The 16th National Sports Festival for People with Disabilities

2016  
希望郷 いわて 大会

2016 Tournament in the Land of Hope, Iwate

October 22 - 24, 2016

Photos provided by: Iwate Kensetsugyo Association, Iwate Nippo, Otsuchi Town, Ofunato City, Kamaishi City, Kuji City, JR East Japan Railway Morioka, Tanohata Village, Tohoku Regional Development Bureau, Noda Village, Yamada Town, Rikuzentakata City

# IWATE Moving toward Reconstruction

A record of the reconstruction from 2011 to 2014  
after the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami

Published in December 2014 | Designed and published by Iwate Prefecture | 10-1 Uchimarui, Morioka, Iwate (020-8570)

Edited by Kawashima Printing Co. (Copying or reproducing photos or charts from this publication is strictly prohibited.)